ARMY OFFICERS WORRIED.

THEY DON'T LIKE SECRETARY LAMONTS DECISION

THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN A LONG TIME ON SPECIAL SERVICE TO RETURN TO THEIR

REGIMENTS-A PROTEST FROM THE COLOMBIAN MINISTER.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Washington, May 13.—The peace of certain Army officers is much disturbed, and for good reasons. Following the example of Secretary Herbert in the cases of Naval officers, Secretary Lamont has decided that officers of the Army who have been absent from their legitimate duties for long periods, either while on special military service or engaged in private employment, shall return to their regiments forthwith. The announcement of such a conclusion on the part of the Secretary of War has been expected for A few days ago a list of the names of officers who have been absent from their batteries, troops and companies for long periods was prepared in the Adjutant-General's office. Since then this list has reposed peacefully on the Secretary's desk, all fficers in the mean time walting anxiously for the result of his deliberations, and those directly inter-ested wondering where official lightning would strike It appears that the Secretary has kept his own counsel in the matter, but has, nevertheless, had occasion to glance over the list before him.

It is said that the Secretary believes that it is into the interests of the military service for officers to remain long away from their regiments. He is reported to have said a short time ago that there was too much special duty created at Washington and other points for officers, and that he proposed to have officers who were required in the East more work, and thereby lessen the number of In several cases the Secretary has found that not more than one officer was at present on duty with a company, whereas the law and regulations three-a captain, a first and a second feutenant. That the Secretary means to change this condition of affairs was practically demonstrated a few days ago. Captain Frank Edwards, of the 1st Cavalry, recently on duty in Washington and now on special service in connection with civil features of the World's Fair, has been ordered to join his troop. One Hentenant only is now present with Captain Ed-

The only officer of the Army known to be engaged in private employment is Lieutenant H. R. Lemley, 3d Artillery. This officer is by authority of Congress on extended leave of absence and acting as the director of the Military School of the Colombian Government at Bogota. Three years ago Lieutenant Lemley, with the sanction of the War Department, entered into a five years' contract with Colombia, and he is engaged in its fulfilment. Just now he is temporarily in this country, acting as the directorgeneral of Colombia's exhibit at the World's Fair.

Recently Secretary Lamont ordered him to return to
his battery without delay. This order has created
a stir not only in military but in diplomatic circles,
it is understood that the Colombian Minister is
greatly exercised over the detachment of Lieutenant
Lemley from service under his Government, and
has made an carnest application for a revocation
of the order. No doubt Secretary Gresham
will be consulted in the matter, and the case will be
further considered. It is generally believed that Secretary Lamont may have acted hastily or without
full knowledge of the circumstances in Issuing the
order. It is probable, if the Colombian Government
insists strongly on its request to retain Lieutenant
Lemley's services for the period of the contract, that
an exception will be made to the Department's new
rule in this case. he is engaged in its fulfilment. Just now he is

THE "COMPLETED FILES" ORDER REVOKED. AN IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE NEW COMMIS-SIONER OF PENSIONS.

Washington, May 13.-The following important order, revoking the celebrated "completed files" order of ex-Commissioner Raum, has been issued by Commissioner Lochren: So much of Order No. 149, dated December 23, 1889,

as pertains to the establishment of the "completed files system," and also Order No. 151, dated January 6, 1890, and Order No. 155, dated July 1, 1890, hearing on the same subject, are hereby revoked.

Lereafter all pending claims in each class will be taken

up for consideration in the order in which the unconsidered evidence is filed, the object aimed at being a practical vetern to the method in vogue prior to 1889.

Whenever any evidence shall be received in any case, such evidence will be strapped to the case, and the file-card will be at once placed at the top of the file-box of the examiner in whose charge the case may be.

Whenever any examiner shall have disposed of all the cases on his desk additional cases represented by the file-cards at the bottom of such examiner's file-box shall be placed on his desk for consideration and action, and the proper calls for evidence shall be made, or, pending inquiries, answered, or the case, if found to be complete, shall at once be submitted to the Board of Review for final adjudication. anal adjudication. The Commissioner's reasons for his order of revo

cation are given as follows:

The "completed files" system is objectionable in that it estails extra work upon the Bureau force without attendant compensating benefits; that it works injustice to other claimants by taking up certain claims out of their regular order; that claims certified by attorneys as complete are usually found upon examination not to be complete, and the subse-quest notice to claimants that their claims have been placed upon the "completed files" raises delusive hopes and upon the "completed hies" raises gettisive hopes and expectations as to the speedy allowance of their claims, which hopes and expectations are in many instances never rediited, and hence they naturally f.el that they have been imposed upon by the Bureau and their reasonable

expectations betrayed.

Thousands of claims have been certified by attorneys a complete, when, as a matter of fact, no evid ever had been filed in support of the claims, and thousands of others certified as complete when only a part of the necessary evidence had been furnished. Those misleading certificates have in many instances been made by at-torneys as many as five and six times in the same claim. Again, under this system claims are placed on the "com-pleted files" on the statement of interested parties before a proper examination of the papers can be had by an expert in such matters, which is manifestly improper.

Again there is no provision in this system covering the

Again there is no provision in this system covering the great number of rejected original claims, which work most unjust delays touching those claims and unfairly discriminates against this class of cases.

Under this system the file-clerk, in many instances new to the service, is expected, from a hurried examination of the evidence, to determine whether it meets the indorsed requirements of the examiner. This is manifestly im-practicable, as the examiner of the claim, who has charge of it from its inception to its final allowance or rejection, is alone competent readily to determine when the evidence is complete and the claim ready for adjudication. This system entails much unnecessary work upon both ille-ciers and examiners in that it permits attorneys indenclerks and examiners in that it permits attorneys inden-nitely to allege that claims are complete, thereby necessi-tating the repeated drawing, considering and filing of claims—in other words, a taking off and putting on the "completed files" every time the attorney sees fit to certify that the claim is complete. It also occasions a loss of valuable time in assorting, arranging and filing slips by the file-clerks, who could best be utilized in the destribution of evidence and other work pertaining to the files, and causes the loss of much time and labor in dismosing of alips after the case has gone from the Adthe files, and causes the loss of much time and labor in disposing of slips after the case has gone from the Adjudicating Division to the Board of Review. In view of those facts and others which might be instanced and in the interest of a more just and systematic adjudication of claims the abrogation of the "cempleted files" system and a practicul return to that which prevailed prior to its adoption is deemed advisable.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

A COLLECTOR, AN ASSAYER AND A NUMBER OF CONSULS NAMED.

Washington, May 13.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Samuel F. Webb, of Arizons, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Arizons.

Frank F. Church, of Idaho, to be Assent and Consy Island will be run from Long Island Railroad system, having been absorbed by it. Trains for West Itwing B. Richman, of Jowa, to be Consul-General of the United States at Caro.

To be Consuls of the United States at Caro.

Irving B. Richman, of Jowa, to be Consul-General of the United States at Caro.

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To be Consuls of

Hartford, Conn., May 13.-Frederick C. Penfield, minated by the President to-day for United States Consul-General to Cairo, Egypt, was formerly city ditor of "The Hartford Courant," He went to London in 1885 as cierk for ex-Governor Thomas M. Waller, the Consul-General at London, and soon be came Vice-Consul-General. He remained in England Governor Waller returned home and organized the Gatling Gun Company in England by purchase of the English rights. He afterward married a wealthy English widow and returned to this country. For several months he has been assisting secretary of State Gresham in the consular department. He is about thirty-five years old.

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the effect that he will not be received in his official capacity at Vienna, and that from the length of time that has elapsed since his appointment, during which no protest has been received, it may fairly be pre-sumed that there is no objection contemplated in his

NO FURTHER NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.

Washington, May 13.-Secretary Gresham said this morning that he had received no information from Nicaragua to-day. It is believed at the State Department that the news sent from San Juan del Sur by Consul Newell, telling of the practical overthrow of the Nicaraguan Government, is correct, actwithstanding the information which Dr. Guzman, the Minister from Nicaragus, has received to the effect that there has been no fighting and that the Government troops are well equipped and in large

San Francisco, May 13.-The United States steamer Alliance left the Navy Yard at Mare Island this morning for Nicaragua.

DUE HASTE IN STARTING WITH THE ATLANTA. The reports published yesterday that there was intentional delay on the part of Captain Francis J. Higginson in starting for Greytown, Nicaragua, with the cruiser Atlanta were denied at the Navy Yard yesterday. An officer there said that as soon as Captain Higginson received orders from Washington on Tuesday to get his vessel ready to sail arrangements were made at once to take in coal. As the coaling had to be done in mid-stream, the work was necessarily slow. By a great effort the partly empty bunkers were filled about 6 p. m. on Friday, 200 tons being taken on board. It was necessary to take on provisions and other supplies for three months. These were sent from the Navy Yard on Friday and the ship started about a half an hour after she The distance to Greytown is 2,021 miles, and as

the Atlanta will probably not be able to steam more than twelve knots an hour, as her bottom is not clean of sea-growth, she will be expected to reach her destination about Friday of next week. She will look after the interests of the Nicaragua Canal Company, the vessels of which at both ends of the canal are reported to have been seized by the revo-lutionists.

MANHATTAN BEACH DELIGHTS. Canadian banks and on Western account. It is con

PROGRAMME FOR THE COMING SEASON.

SOUSA'S CONCERT BAND AND PAIN'S FIREWORKS -THE RAILROAD SERVICE.

That favorite summer resort of Gotham's busy people, Manhattan Beach, will open in a blaze of tlory on June 15, and a week later the doors of the Oriental Hotel will be thrown open. From June 15 the close of the month a string orchestra will play on the plazza of the Manhattan Beach Hotel. This will be in accordance with the tradition that pre-valls among French cooks, that of dulling the edge of the appetite before serving the masterpiece of the dinner. Sousa's Concert Band will come on July 1. J. P. Sousa, the organizer of the new band, is the former leader of the Marine Band, of Washington. He will have over fifty selected musicians.

This concert band is composed of brass and reed instruments, but it is promised that it will be handled in such a manner that the most difficult selections can be played well. The band includes the following musicians, formerly members of Gilmore's Band, and all soloists: Senor Raffayolo, enphonium; E. A. Lefebvre, saxophone; T. F. Shan-non, contra-bass; Albert Bode and H. I. Clark,



JOHN PHILIP SOUSA,

cornet; F. H. Wadsworth and J. S. Cox, flute; August Stengler and Messrs. Urbain, Lascelle and Noyes, clarionet. The rest of the band has been selected from well-known European bands and orchestras, the 7th Regiment Band and other popular American organizations, including the Marine Band.

Mr. Sousa was the director of the Marine Band for twelve years. He resigned from that organization is about forty-three years old. Sousa is looked upon as a fitting successor to Gilmore, and his coming eason at Manhattan Beach will no doubt win him the favor of the New-York public.

Pain, the "fire-king," returns on July 24 to the scene of his former triumphs, and wars, rumors of wars, martial music and the clash of terrific combat will again be heard at the beach. The spectacle selected for this season is "The Siege and Storming of Vicksburg," which will be produced on the usual grand scale. There will be an army of 500 infantry, several companies of cavalry and two battalions of artillery. The lake in front of the stage will be deepened to float the ironclads. A leading feature of the spectacle will be the picturing of incidents in Southern life before the war. About 100 jubilee singers will sing quaint camp meeting melodies, and reproductions of phases of plantation and river-front life will be

the body was that of Thomas Pallister, who escaped from Sing Sing. Last evening A. D. Schlessinger, of College Point, identified the body as that of his oldest son. The father is a village trustee and president of the India Rubber works in Flushing. The dead man had been missing for four weeks. For some time previous to his disappearance he was slightly demented. A few days before he disap-peared he returned to his honle from the Glens Falls sanitarium, where he ha dbeen for treatment. The father believes that the son was murdered. When last seen alive the young man had a valuable watch with him. This, as well as his coat, is missing. At College Point those who are familiar with the NO OBJECTION TO MAX JUDD LOOKED FOR NOW.

Washington, May 13.—Max Judd, who was appointed Consul-General to Vienna, has been informed by the State Department that no information or intimation has been received from the Austrian Government to

RENEWED SALES OF STOCKS.

GENERAL DEPRESSION WITH ACTIVITY.

A FAVORABLE BANK STATEMENT OFFSET BY RUMORS OF FRESH WESTERN TROUBLES.

There was a fresh outbreak of Equidation in the urity markets at the Stock Exchange yesterday, and the bears showed signs of renewed aggression. General depression in values followed, and Wall Street abandoned its cheerfulness of Friday and fell into a state of extraordinary discouragement. The markets appeared to be reflecting the unfavorable influences which were ignored on the previous day, for there was no definite news to provoke a change in temper, while a distinctly encouraging element was introduced in a bank exhibit highly satisfactory in character.

The weekly statement of averages issued by the Clearing House was more consistent with the known movements of money and more satisfactory in results than any statement published in some time. The banks in the week contracted loans on an average of \$4,900,500. There was an Increase of \$894,200 in deposits, and a gain in lawful money of \$5,183,400. surplus reserve was increased \$4,950,870, and the banks now hold in excess of legal requirements \$17,795,025, against a surplus reserve at this time last year of \$15,772,125. The statement is an emphatic proof of the sound condition of the New-York associated banks. It was considered an ample justification of the policy of conservatism adopted by the banks here when they foresaw a monetary dis turbance as the probable consequence of a weakening of the gold reserve in the United States Treasury. The scrutiny of loans and the contraction of liabilities for the purpose of strengthening the bank reserves have produced a surplus reserve ample to protect the financial institutions of the city. The Clearing House Committee has been alert in checking any tendency toward undue extension, and a thorough spirit of co-operation exists among all the banks. Their conservatism is demonstrated by the fact that no important losses have fallen upon the New-York Clearing House as a consequence of the bank and commercial failures West. The discipline of the Clearing House is strict, and the methods of the banks are more free from possible criticism than bankers say, place them in a position where protection can be extended to the New-York mercantile community should further monetary strain call for it. The report that an investigation of any New-York banks has been ordered by the Controller of the Currency is denied by the Clearing House Committee, which would certainly learn of the fact if any such step had been taken.

There was a shipment of \$500,000 gold directly to London yesterday by the Bank of British North America. It was the first shipment of the kind in many months. The specie was taken from the bank's own vaults. The Sub-Treasury, therefore, did not lose any part of its store of the precious metal; in fact, \$500,000 in gold was deposited by sidered practically certain, however, that there will be large exports of gold this week. Sterling exchange yesterday ruled strong at \$4 86@\$4 90 for the posted rates and actual quotations now permit a considerable profit on shipments to London. believed that exports on Tuesday may reach \$2,000. 000. There is \$2,000,000 gold now held by a prominent banking house, which may be sent at any tno ment to Continental Europe. Private discounts in London are reported at 3 3-424 per cent. Cable advices from that centre reported a continuance of the unsettled condition of the London markets and two more small defaults were announced at the Stock Exchange in that city. It was also stated that several "shaky" operators had been carried over the settlement by stronger concerns.

A sample of some of the banking methods at the West, which are now coming to light, is furnished in man by the United States Loan and Trust Company of Chicago, a concern with intimate relations with Zimri Dwiggins's Columbia National Bank of that city. The circular bears in its heading these words Capital and assets, \$1,100,000." In well-conducted banking circles "capital" is counted as liability dis-tinct from "assets." The circular is as follows: UNITED STATES LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,

Capital and Assets, \$1,100,000. No. 513 "The Hookery," Chicago. Dear Sir: We have for sale Time Certificates of De-posit, given by National and State banks throughout the Central States. These certificates run 30, 60, 90 and

According to the Controller's report of 1891 there per annum to the depositors of National banks since 1863. According to the same report, taking the average loss of the banks located in the small cities and country towns (where we deal principally), should a person have had One Million Dollars invested in these Time Certificates, \$5,000 in a bank (which would give you 200 country towns the bank to the property of cates, \$5,000 in a bank (which would give you 200 banks), you would have been interested in two failures in the last twenty-nine years; that is to say, you could have gotten the money on all of those certificates at any time you presented them during the last twenty-nine years, excepting two, which would aggregate Ten Thousand Dollars, then within a year you could have received 90 per cent of those, according to the average loss. There is no other commercial money you could have that There is no other commercial paper you could buy that you could compel the person, firm or corporation issuing it to have a Receiver appointed, provided the item was not paid on presentation at maturity; but a bank, no difference how small its capital, is compelled to pay the certificates of deposit issued by that bank on presentation at maturity, or close its doors.

Ninety per cent of the business of the United States is done are presented to the compelled to pay the area of the compelled to pay the presentation at maturity, or close its doors.

is done upon Certificates of Deposit, Cashier's Checks and Drafts issued by the banks, and the loss is so small Drafts issued by the banks, and the loss is so small you cannot compute it. We are selling a large number of these Certificates to Banks and Bankers of all classes, and the records show that they are the safest investment that you can possibly buy. We can furnish you a limited amount at a fair rate of interest. A list of banks and the amount of Certificates on each bank, with the rate, will be furnished on application. We require a detailed statement, showing the exact condition of the bank, before we purchase these Certificates. We of the bank, before we purchase these Certificates. We will be pleased to hear from you. Very truly yours, H. M. GREENE, Secretary.

The ingenious wording of the circular transfers the argument drawn from the Controller of the Currency's report of 1891, showing how trifling is the percentage of loss to depositors in National banks, to the and private institutions whose "certificates of deposit" are handled by this "Chicago Loan and Trust ompany. Of course no such parallel exists and Eastern banking methods take no cognizance of any such "certificates of deposit" as are offered in the circular. They are regarded here simply as a method of securing double loans upon one class of collateral. It will be no permanent injury to the country," said a well-known banker yesterday, "if the present experience of our friends at the West teaches the lesson that there is no patent way for conducting a legitimate banking business."

The stock market yesterday was unusually active for the half-holiday session of two hours. The total transactions amounted to 217,896 shares. The selling movement began at the opening of business and was only interrupted by the closing of the Stock Exchange. The discouraging cables from London started the declines, but the persistent pressure upon the Granger stocks was not explained. The news of further failures at the West was disheartening and rumors were thick of impending frouble among Northwestern banks. The depression in values was general, the net losses differing only in degree. Chicago, Rurlington and Quincy feh from 85 3-5 at Friday's close to \$1.3-4x82.1-2. St. Paul fell from 71 to 88.14x863.3-4; Rock Island from 71 to 88.1-4x863.3-4; Rock Island from 71 to 88.1-4x863.1-4; And St. Paul and Omaha from 41 1.2 to 30. Cleveland, Chrimati, Columbus and St. Louis fell from 41 1.2 to 30. 1.2, Lake Shore from 123.1-4 to 100.1-2. Among the Industrial stocks American Sugar Reining declined from 84.7-8 on Friday to 81.3-4x82.1-8, Chicago Gas from 73.1-4 to 70.1-4x70.5-8, General Electric from 74.1-8 on 72.1-2x73, American Cotton Oil from 35.5-8 to 33.3-4x34. Distilling and Cattle Feeding from 17.5-8 to 15x15.1-8 to 15x15.1-8 and National Lead from 31.3-4 to 30.1-4. Manhattan broke 5.1-4 points to 125 and closed at 129. Net losses of over 1 per cent were scored by the "coalers," with the exception of Reading, by Missouri Pacific, New-York and New-England, Union Pacific and some other stocks. The bears made victous raids at times to increase the demoralization, and the market closed unsettled and weak. Some commission houses regard the feeling of discorragement in the Street as greatly exaggerated, and, as there is a strong borrowing demond for the leading stocks, it is hoped that a raily may soon be enforced against the shorts.

Among the malletous bear reports circulated yesterday was one to the effect that the plan of the Great Northern Railway Company for the Issue of \$8,000,000 preferred stock for improvements had broken down. Officers of the company emphatically denied this story. The company has already rece started the declines, but the persistent pressure upon the Granger stocks was not explained.

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SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

ITS ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED.

THE ORDER 110 YEARS OLD-HAMILTON FISH PRESIDES AT THE MEETING.

New-York State Society of the Cincinnati held a meeting at Delmonico's yesterday afternoon to celebrate the 110th anniversary of the order. The meeting was called to order by the president, ex-Secretary Hamilton Fish, who had not acted in an official capacity the last three years, owing to his advanced age. The organization held its first meeting at General George Washington's headquarters on Temple Hill, near Newburg, on May 10, 1783.

THE CINCINNATI MONUMENT AT NEWBURG. General Washington presided. A handsome monument erected by the citizens of Newburg and the members of the society marks the spot.

It was decided to have a seal made for the society, which will contain a picture of Cincinnatus leaving his plough at his country's call. The triennial meet-ing of the general society, which will be held at the Hotel Vendome, Boston, on Wednesday, will probably adjourned to June 14. Talbot Olyphant, Jo Barnes Varick and John Schuyler, the secretary, were appointed a committee to go to Boston and cast the vote of the association for the adjournment.

The committee on nominations reported the following ticket to be veted on at the meeting here on July 4: For president, Hamilton Fish; vice-president John Cochrane; secretary, John Schuyler; treasurer Alexander James Clinton; assistant treasurer, Will iam Linn Keese; chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Mancius Holmes Hutton; physician, Dr. Thomas M. L. Chrystle; standing committee, Matthew Clarkson, John Barnes Varick, Charles Graham, James Stevenson Van Cortlandt, Robert Percy Alden, William Greene Ward, William Gillon Thompson and Richard Varick De Witt; delegates to the general society. Hamilton Fish, John Cochrane, John Schuyler, Alexander James Clinton and James Stevenson Van Cort landt; alternates, William Linn Keese, the Rev. Dr. Mancius Holmes Hutton, John Batnes Varick, John Cropper and Talbot Olyphant.

Among those present were William Gillon Thompson, Dr. T. M. L. Chrystie, Robert Percy Aiden, William Linn Keese, General Alexander Hamilton, Alexander J. Clinton, General O. O. Howard, Richard V. De Witt, Robert Burnett, Dr. Rice, Professor Herbert Gray Torrey, John W. Greaton, S. Calhoun Smith, the Rev. Alexander Hamilton, Charles A. Jackson, Charles Graham, Edwart Wright Tapp, Samuel Kissam Addoms, R. S. Webb, Charles Henry Ward and William A. Herring.

IT MAY REACH TWO MILLIONS.

FRANCIS II. WEEKS'S SHORTAGE CONTINUES TO

GROW-HE IS STILL AT LIBERTY. No news was received yesterday by any of those interested of Francis H. Weeks, who is supposed to be a defaulter in the sum of \$1,000,000. Detectives are looking for him and it is said that they have traced him to Canada, whence word of his arrest may come. It now has been two weeks since he falled, but his assignee, R. W. G. Welling, has yet been nnable to secure any idea of where the assignor stood. Yesterday Mr. Welling was still in the densest ignorance regarding Weeks's affairs, but he

"I hope to be able to make a statement some time next week and to relieve the minds of the public as

to Mr. Weeks's condition." It was said yesterday that Weeks's indebtedness would amount to \$2,000,000. William Nelson Cromwell, the attorney for the West Superior Land and Improvement Company, who has been investigating

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

I have cured ten or twelve cases of Bright's Disease.

I have cured ten or twelve cases of Bright's Disease.

If the cure of four of them had been pronounced to be incurable by other physicians. I attribute a large part of my success to the free use of Poland Water. I never care to undertake a case unless they will consent to use it. I have been called to a number of cases almost at the last hour, when they were past all hope of recovery: having passed into the third stage.

Yours, very truly.

ELIAS C. PRICE, M. D.

not want him to leave her, he said, and she took a revolver out of her trunk to shoot herself. He tried to get the weapon away from her, he declared, but she shot him in the arm and then shot herself in the neck. He had a slight buildet wound in the arm. The police found the young woman dying in the tenement-house. She lived only a few minutes after Flannelly was arraigned on a charge of murder, and was remanded until to-day.

Mary Sexton's mother is Mary Sexton, an elderly widow, who lives on the ground floor of an old two-story frame house in the rear of No. 137 Pavonia-ave, Jersey City. She has a daughter, a young woman, and four sons, who live at home and were there when a reporter called yesterday afternoon.

"He has one it at last," said Mrs. Sexton, referring to Flannery, "He has often threatened to kill her.

the other West Superior companies in which he was interested, said:

"I do not believe that Weeks will be more than \$1,000,000 behind when this thing is settled up. I even think that this amount is far too high." "When did you learn of Weeks's peculiar financial operations?" he was asked.

"About three months ago. Then we heard that he was behind about \$80,000 in his a counts with our company. I went to him and charged him with He admitted it and said that he would pay it. He did so and we thought everything was all right financially, until he disappeared after he had been deposed from the offices that he held in this company. Then we found that he was behind \$150,000 in his accounts as treasurer of the company, and that he had loaned to the West Superior Iron and steel Company \$400,000 of our money. All of this is secured by the property of the iron and steel company."

So far as can be learned, Weeks's indebtedness amounts to \$1,300,000. Of this amount \$750,000 tepresents the trusteeships that he held, and \$550,000 is the amount due to the West Superior Land and Improvement Company.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES SPREAD.

MORE CASES OF TYPHUS AND SMALLPOX-A SLIGHT DECREASE IN THE MORTALITY.

There was a slight decrease of mortality in the city last week, when 940 deaths were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics. That number was only nine less than the number of deaths reported in the previous week. Dr. John T. Nagle, the Register of Vital Statistics, said yesterday that the mortality in the city was higher than it usually had been at this season of the year. He thought that unfavorable weather and the continuance of influenza in the city caused many deaths. Influenza caused a dozen deaths in the city last week. There was a noticeable decrease in the number of deaths from pneumonia. The appended record, prepared by Dr. R. S. Tracy, of the Health Department, shows the deaths from various causes in

Causes of death etc	Weeks e
Causes of death, etc.	2013 13.
neumonia	
Charles of the contract of the	103
Bronchitis	an
onsumption	
croup	
Whooping cough	10
Malarial fever	
Meningitis	
Contagious discuses	
Disease disease	
Diarrhocal diseases	
Heart disease	
Kidney disease	68
Violence	411
All other causes	321
Totals	0.40
Totals and Control of the Control of	***************************************
Deaths, under five years	
Deaths, sixty-five years and ove	F 96
Deaths in institutions	
Deaths in tenements	505

Contagious diseases spread in the city last week, and the increase was particularly noticeable in smallpox and typhus fever. Chief Inspector Doty gave the following record of contagious diseases during

	May 13.		May 6.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths
Typhus fever	17		9	10
Typhoid fever		90	. 8	
Measles	120	20	179	1:
Diphtheria	137	24	108	
Smallpox			4	34
m + 1.	-			-
Totals		70	491	76

not told, was sent from the Vanderbilt Clinic in West Fifty-ninth-st. Eugene Fitzgerald, twenty-five years old, was removed from the house No. 201 East Seventy-lifth-st. Daniel McCue, forty-five, was sent from the house No. 1,345 Avenue A. There were two deaths on North Brother Island yesterday. One victim of contagion was Annie Cambria, three years old, who was sent from No. 204 Hester-st., sick with snallpox, on May 2. The other was John W. Flint, sixty-seven, who was removed from the tenement-house No. 238 West Sixty-eighth-st., ill with typhus fever, on Thursday.

HELD ON THE CHARGE OF MURDER.

THE POLICE DO NOT BELIEVE THE STORY THAT MARY SEXTON KILLED HERSELF.

The shooting of Mary Sexton in the tenement house No. 222 Chrystiest, early yesterday morning was regarded by the poince as a murder, despite the contradictory denials of William Flannelly, who first said he had shot her, and then declared that she had move her to a hospital. Flannelly, it was said, had been her playmate when they were children living in Jersey City, and had caused her ruin there, couple had lived together recently in the house in Chrystie-st., which is known as the "Three Deuce They were seen every night at the concert hall No. 304 Bowery. There the young woman was known as "Polly." She was in the place on Friday night when Flannelly went to the cashier's desk and handed to Joseph Butler a key to her rooms in the house in "Give that to Polly and tell her I am going away,"

he said. "I am tired of living like that." As he was about to leave the place, the young woman saw him and took the key which he had given to the cashier. They went away together. Flannelly returned after midnight, and his hands were bloody. "I've shot my girl," he said to Butler; "now what shall I dot"

When asked why he had shot her, he replied: "Oh, for nothing."

He surrendered himself to a policeman in the Bowery, and later at the Eldridge-st, police station he said that Mary Sexton had shot herself. She did not want him to leave her, he said, and she took

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Special lot Real Leghorn Flats, black and white, 29c. each. Fine Imported Leghorn Flats, all colors and white, 69c. each. Real value 1.50.

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Tam o'Shanter Hats made in fine Straw Band and Cashmere Crowns, 48c., 73c. to 1.73.

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CHILDREN'S FINE STRAW TAM O'SHANTER, YACHT AND JOCKEY CAPS, and roll and flat Brim Hats. WE HAVE HANDSOME

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BLACK BOURDON LACE and Insertion to atch in narrow, medium and demi whiths, 20, 0, 45, 69, 79c, and \$1.25. Special lot Colored Bourdon lace, 21c. yd.

NET TOP ORIENTAL LACES, all widths, in beige, cream and two tones, 5, 7,

10, 15, 20, 25, 35, 50, 75c, to \$1.25 yd. BLACK SILK CHANTILLY, 5, 7, 10, 12 1-2c yd. BLACK DEMI FLOUNCING for shoulder capes, 29, 35, 38, 50, 75c., \$1.60 to

HAND RUN SPANISH LACE,

and demt widths from 59, 69, 750. S1.00 to \$4.00 yd.
27-INCH VERY FINE HAND RUN NET, suitable for capes, \$1.50, \$3.00, \$4.50 yd; very low,
FULL LINE COLORED GUIPURE AND
CRANTILLY JACE, handsome designs, 12 1 26,
yd. Bargain price. Silk Fabric laces in cream

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Lawn Tents, \$7.

He came here three months ago when she was at home and stayed in the irent yard nights looking for a chance to kill her. He threatened to shoot his brother, the policeman. He used to live near us, in No. 133. Mary was siek three months ago from the result of a beating he gave her. It was at that thus he threatened to kill her. She asked he to keep him away from her, for she had to do whatever he told her."

The mother and the daughter at home have been employed in the Lorillard Tobacco Factory in Jersey City and the dead girl worked there several years ago.

Finnery is a brother of Police Sergeant John Flan-nery, of the Second Precinct, Jersey City, who has an excellent record as a police officer. His brother and sketcr live at No. 132 Pavents ave? Mrs. Flan-nery said it must have been drink that caused her son to kill the giri, if he had done so.

A RICH MAN'S SON CHARGED WITH THEFT HE IS A DESERTER PROM THE U. S. WARSHIP

KEARSARGE. Detectives Long and Weller, of the East Sixty seventh st. squad, believe that they have succeeded in capturing a clever sneak thief. The prisoner is Benjamin W. Scott, eighteen years old, the son of a wealthy fish dealer living at No. 1,017 Third-ave. and doing business at Fulton Market and in Third-ave. between sixtleth and Sixty-first sts. On Friday night, Three persons who were ill with typhus fever at 9:45 o'clock, the boy was seen in Madison ave. were sent to North Brother Island yesterday. Frank
Ward, thirty years old, whose place of residence was
not told, was sent from the Vanderbilt Clinic in
When the officer ordered him to halt and give an account of himself, Scott dropped the articles and fled down the avenue. He was arrested a few minutes later. At the station when searched the detectives Inter. At the station when searched the detectives found five letters, in scaled envelopes, bearing different addresses, eight pawn tickets and some money. The letters were all written by scott. According to the detectives, many residents of the precinct have been robbed by a sueak thief who would gain admission to the houses by delivering letters. While the servants took the letters to their employers, the thief would steal articles from half racks and walk away. The property seen in Scott's possession had been stolen from the house of Mr. Schiffel, of No. 11 East Sixty-third-st. At the request of the detectives, Justice Meade, at the Yorkville Police Court, remanded the prisoner until to-day.

Scott is a deserter from the United States warship Kearsarge, on which he was a first-class apprentice. On the night of August 3 to left the ship, anchored in the East River, and swam to Fulton-st.

A WOOLLEN MILL BURNED TO THE GROUND, North Wilbraham, Mass., May 13.-The mill of the Wilbraham Woollen Company, about one mile east of this village, caught fire at 6:30 o'clock this morning and was burned to the ground. The loss is \$75,000; partly insured. The fire caught in the card room and, owing to the grease and oil with which the apartment was saturated, was immediately beyond con-Practically nothing was saved. The burned buildings Practically nothing was saved. The burned ballange comprised the main mill, forty by cighty feet and three stories high; an "L" thirty by fifty feet, and the office and sheds. Some of the books and papers in the office were destroyed. The mill was a three-set, making clonkings and fancy cassimeres: but spinning and carding were run extra, thus making the product equal to that of a four-set mill. It will undoubtedly be rebuilt by the owners, D. W. Ellis & Derther.

WHAT THE ARGENTINE CONSUL REALLY SAID. Carlos Bohl, the Argentine Consul in this city, denies emphatically that at a dinner given on April 10 by the spanish American Literary Society he spoke in favor of the Cuban cause against Spain, as expressed his thanks for the cordial reception ex-tended to the officers of the Argentine cruiser, Neuvo-de Julio, and alluded to the fraternity of the Spanish-speaking nations. The account of the dinner which appeared in The Tribune was correct, and did not misquote Mr. Rohl. was erroneously reported in some papers. He only

VICE-PRESIDENT OF SPEAKING OF AMERICA'S PAVORITE WATER